

As Good as Gold.

This paper assumed several months since that if the Government would take its own notes in payment of duties those notes would immediately become as good as gold. We argued that there was but one reason for a greater premium on gold than sufficient to bear the cost of the transportation of that metal from places of deposit to places of payment, and that reason was the Government requirement that duties must be paid in gold.

But the law of Congress requiring the payment of duties in gold of course the Administration could not receive payment in anything else until authorized by a change of the law.

Secretary SHERMAN, in his recent conversation with the Senate Committee of Finance, in effect urged upon Congress the propriety of giving him the authority to receive greenbacks in payment of duties for three months in anticipation of resumption—say on the 1st of October next. He held that after resumption greenbacks would be as good as gold, being redeemable on demand in coin, and that they would be, according to law, then receivable in payment of duties.

Mr. SHERMAN, referring to the prevailing custom of the payment of duties in coin-certificate, and the payment of interest to the public creditor in the same certificate, inferred that they were preferable to coin; that the paper representative was preferable to coin because of the greater ease, cheapness, and safety with which it can be handled.

The greenbacks after resumption must become also equal to gold, and being commended, as they are the coin-certificates, by the ease and cheapness with which they can be handled, would be preferred in business, public and private, to the heavy metals they represented. For this reason he favored the earliest efforts to facilitate the return to specie-payments by putting the greenbacks on a par with coin-certificates.

We trust that Congress will concur with Secretary SHERMAN, and authorize him to anticipate resumption in receiving greenbacks for duties three months before they would be made receivable by resumption and by their redeemability in coin upon demand. That would grade the rise towards resumption, and avoid that abruptness which might impair something like a shock as the train mounted the resumption track.

It is possibly the facility of the employment of coin-certificates that has impressed Secretary SHERMAN with the propriety of continuing for a time the legal-tender function of \$300,000,000 of greenbacks. After resumption their equality with gold will give them the preference in commerce and in Government disbursements, and the ease and permanence of specie-payments, be thereby greatly ensured.

The Government cannot too soon take a step that will so materially improve the credit of Government paper. Customs duties ought to have been long since received in greenbacks. Their rejection by Government impaired their credit and kept them down.

The policy indicated by Secretary SHERMAN, if sustained by Congress, promises facility to business, public and private, and must impart a greatly increased faith and confidence in the permanence and steadiness of money affairs.

Massachusetts Surrenders.

It has been announced in our telegraph column that the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a stay-law for the benefit of savings banks. There having been an unusual withdrawal of funds from several savings banks, a law was passed which authorizes these banks to refuse the payment of one half a deposit for two years. This is a great concession of the Bay State from the high morality which she has maintained. She has been firmly opposed to stay-laws, and now she passes one for the benefit of savings banks, conferring upon a money corporation what she has denied to the citizen. Such inconsistency is inexcusable, and must be attributable to the moneyed influence of the banks, since there is no other way of accounting for the distinction that is drawn between the citizen and the money corporations.

It is supposed that there is no development that has occasioned any sudden distrust in the banks. There was a movement brought about by a desire to change investments. Federal securities were offered upon terms that induced many to call upon the banks for money to invest in those securities, and it is supposed that the officers of the banks manifested a little tender-footedness, and this suggested probably some suspicion, and of course that would naturally excite an increased desire to withdraw deposits from them. That never-failing rumor at such times that certain banks were "bursting" came in to precipitate a panic, and there was a run for deposits. This led to the application for the so-called "relief," which the Legislature, under the influence of doubtful motives, granted; and now Massachusetts stands in no better light than some other communities who have shown that there are temptations which they can't resist.

There is no good reason for sheltering a savings bank with a stay-law more than there is for passing such a law for the people. That sort of protection given to the people has always done them more harm than good, and will not fail to produce this result in the case of its application to money corporations directed by the "pious, God-fearing" Puritans of Massachusetts. The erratic statesmen who have always favored for demagogical purposes all devices that bore the name of "relief for the people" will now quote Massachusetts with great triumph. The New York Tribune says truly:

The remedy adopted was not only the worst for the Commonwealth, and the worst for the sound banks; it will have a most disastrous influence elsewhere. Already western journals are quoting the act of Massachusetts as a justification of measures of relief, which they say with force are not objectionable because they apply equally to all classes. When stay laws are proposed at the West, how can the Bay State now point to them as proof of low civilization, defective morals, or inferior intellect? Creditors in Massachusetts, when they appeal to the State or integrity of western communities against measures mistakenly called for "relief," will very often hear of this act. In any region where bondholders are hated and repudiators thrive and seed as this, east upon a soil so fruitful, will be apt to yield a plentiful crop of mischief. And who spurn the example of Massachusetts in all else will make haste to follow it here and to shelter themselves behind the name and fame so long untarnished.

Good Boy.—The Southern Boy has a good leader on the State debt. Its editor has not heretofore been considered sound by the so-called "Unionists."

Machine Ice.

A company of gentlemen have selected a site for a manufactory of ice, which, we are informed, they will soon put in operation, in this city. It is to be constructed and operated upon a new principle, and the projectors are very confident of its entire success. I. e., they promise that the ice produced by their manufactory will be entirely satisfactory as to quality, and that it can be furnished at a rate that will make it a successful competitor with any ice that can be supplied by northern waters. Indeed, it is asserted by the projectors that their ice will be more certainly free from every objection than ice that has been gathered from ponds where it has been frozen naturally.

We feel very much interested in this matter, for ice is one of the most valuable of things for the comfort and health of society, any discovery that increases and cheapens its supply must be invaluable to mankind. It is contended that the ice manufactured by the proposed establishment will be cheaper here, and promote the comfort of the people of Richmond. If it does this what an immense advantage it must confer upon towns and cities in more southern latitudes and further removed from the facilities of transportation by water in sea-going vessels.

If the projectors are sustained in the realization, then their manufactory is indeed a great blessing to mankind. The benefits of ice cannot be exaggerated. We know a very lively editor who, hearing of the great many cases of sudden death from the imprudent use of ice-water, has contracted a prejudice against ice, and considers it, "by and large," a great evil. Of course he lacks a little consideration—a little philosophy. He should know that the greatest blessings to man are easily perverted to great evils by imprudence and vice. Eating is a great source of pleasure as well as the means of life; but yet it has by imprudence produced as much unhappiness, as many sudden deaths, and as much bad health, as almost any other cause, not even excepting spirituous liquors. But ice is too great a boon to be injured in public estimation even by the denunciation of so influential a man as an editor.

Ice has been growing in popularity and favor in this country, as we know, for nearly twenty years, and has now become to be considered a necessity as well as an invaluable article of enjoyment.

We trust that the ice-makers will realize all of their anticipations.

THIRD OF MARCH.—The Standard spoils the Bristol News's wonderful story as to the speaking dock at Abington last Monday. There was no time, it says, when the crowd outside was not larger than that inside the court-house.

We have Governor WALKER's speech upon President HAYES's veto-message. It is not what it was described to be. It is far more mild and considerate than was supposed from the telegraphic description of it. Still it is a speech that might as well not have been delivered.

We willingly testify that the letter of "Mrs. Grundy," which appeared in the Dispatch last week, was not written by the editor of the Farmville Mercury. Nor do we intend that Mr. S. ANDREW happened to be here when it appeared, we suppose, the reason why he has been credited with its authorship.

The Norfolk Ledger says the late frost was not so destructive as our telegram from that city represented it to have been.

A Tart Reply from Mr. Devens.

Attorney-General Devens rather gave the House a slip in the face today with his letter in reply to the resolution asking whether, in his opinion, the annual appointments of ten cadets at large, made by the President respectively to the Military and Naval Academy, have been in pursuance of law or by custom; and if by custom, whether the authority of the President in making such appointments is established by such power of appointment. The object of the House is to restrict the President to making only ten appointments at large to each academy during the four years of his term of office. Mr. Devens replies that he is not at liberty to furnish the legal opinion contained in the letter of the Attorney-General to render his official opinion is limited by the laws which create and define his office, and does not permit him to give advice at the call of either house of Congress, or of Congress itself, but only to the President, or the head of an executive department of the Government. The absence of authority to respond to calls for legal opinions coming from sources other than those prescribed by law was early in the history of the Government suggested to the House of Representatives by the Attorney-General (Mr. Wirt), and no change in this respect has been made by the law creating the Department of Justice. The view thus taken has been invariably observed by my predecessors, including Attorney-General Taney, Crittenden, Bates, Evans, and Williams. I feel that neither my high respect for the express wish of your honorable body nor my earnest desire to comply with any request that it might make would warrant a departure in the present instance from the law and precedents which have heretofore been established.—Washington telegram—Baltimore American.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF JUDGE BOND IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT LYNNBORG LAST WEEK—FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM vs. J. B. SNODDEN, &c.—The Bank purchased Snodden's note at twelve per cent. discount and sued on it. The defendant put in a plea to the effect that the plaintiff was a banking association created under an act of Congress, and had no powers except such as the act gave it, and that whilst the act gave the bank authority to discount a note, or to lend money on a note, at lawful interest, it gave the bank no authority to traffic in notes by purchasing them at a greater rate of discount than lawful interest, and that the bank had no authority to purchase Snodden's note on a note purchased. This plea was founded on the authority of a decision made last September by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, which decision is said to be directly in point. The plea was rejected as not making out a defense, Judge Bond being of the opinion that the act of Congress does give the national banks full authority to purchase notes at any discount. The amount of the note was only \$1,044, and insufficient to admit an appeal. The question is of vital importance, and may be considered as settled. Colonel Hensbrough appeared for the defendants, and D. B. Strone, Esq., for the bank.—Salem Register.

Four of the largest tax-payers in Pulaski county approve the course of the People, and inform in that they prefer an increase of taxation to forcible redistribution. Hundreds of the middle and lower classes of tax-payers have said the same to us. Numbers say if the State would assess them with their portion of the entire debt they would gladly pay it.—Virginia (Newbern) People.

The three ring-leaders of the Dartmouth College students in the bawling outrage have been arrested, and the grand jury is breaking in and entering to court. They are, however, still at large, though President Bartlett offers \$300 for their arrest. The other two, who were arrested, gave the evidence on which the indictments were found.

The Canal and Railway.

The late Joseph C. Cabell, a man of great wisdom, purity of character, and executive ability, the best and most effective friend of the great James River and Kanawha Improvement, entertained and often expressed the opinion that the completion of the building of a railroad along the route as soon as the canal should be completed, and at no distant time thereafter would require a double-track railroad. As we have shown in our last number, the construction of this canal to the Ohio river will open up a line of coast for the transportation of 14,210,000, a section of 900,163 square miles, producing in 1874 767,514,488 bushels of grain; that it will pass through an iron and coal region of untold wealth, the coal production of which, when developed, will be beyond the capacity of the great water freights, according to the opinion of Professor Ansted, of England. When we consider these facts, and remember that it will be the shortest route to the seaboard for the vast storehouse of heavy freights, and consider also the great wealth of trade that will be the result, and that of the canal to the West, and that these will be necessarily followed by an immense flow of travel and light and quick freights, it is manifest that Mr. Cabell was not far wrong. It is our purpose, if we can find the time, hereafter to elaborate to some extent this view.

Having shown the great and fertile country that it will tap and make tributary to Richmond and Norfolk, we will proceed to show that it will be the cheapest mode of transportation.

Commodore Maury, that great and good man, who has illuminated, as with a mid-day sunlight, every subject it touched, after having thoroughly examined the subject in 1869, gave the following as the result of his investigations. We give an exact copy of his table, as published by him:

Summary Statement as to the Average Rate of Freight in miles per ton for the year 1869, by rail and water, may therefore be stated thus:

By sea (long voyage).....	1.15
By coastwise.....	1.48
By river and canal.....	0.6
By rail.....	1.3
By canal and rail.....	0.6
By canal and water.....	0.6
By rail and water.....	0.6

Let it be remembered while scanning this table that nearly one third of the charge on the Erie canal, at that time, was for toll, and that at the close of the season, 1869, and that at the toll paid to the State of New York the enormous sum of \$181,825,604, or \$41,397,651 over and above the total expenditures for construction, maintenance, and repairs, including interest, and it will be seen that the estimate of one mill per ton per mile is not far from right. But which does the committee of the Senate of the United States, after the most thorough and searching examination of the subject, say as to the relative cost of transportation by railway and by water? The following extract from the report of the committee answers the question:

"RELATIVE COST OF TRANSPORTATION BY WATER AND BY RAIL IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS OF WATER CARRIAGES.

"On this subject the committee rely wholly upon facts drawn from practical operations. The verdict of commerce itself, pronounced upon various routes and under diverse circumstances, is recorded in the following facts:

"On the through-line from the Ohio river to Boston, composed of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Boston Steamship Company, the railroad received 68 per cent. of the earnings and the steamship company 32 per cent., making, for the actual distance of 240 miles, a rate of 1.32 per cent. of the rate, which, on 500 miles of water-transport, on the line between Baltimore and New York, consisting of mixed navigation—canal and open water—and involving the payment of tolls on the canal, the pro-rating arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company allowed of 230 miles for actual distance of 230 miles, being nearly two to one in favor of water-transport. The Erie Company now has an arrangement by which its rates from Buffalo to Boston, by the outside steamers from New York, are so divided as to allow the steamer 33 per cent. of the rate, which, on 500 miles of water-transport, would be equivalent to 140 miles of rail for about 450 miles of actual transportation, or about three to one in favor of water.

"Between Parkersburg and Cincinnati, the arrangement between the railway and the river steamer allows the latter 33 per cent. of the rate, which, on 500 miles of water-transport, would be equivalent to 140 miles of rail, being two to one in favor of the river.

"The arrangements with the Erie Railroad Company and the Lake steamers are that the railway shall furnish terminal facilities at Buffalo and Dunkirk, and the steamer lines terminal facilities at Cleveland and Chicago, and the actual distance of 1,000 miles is pro-rated at 212 miles, making nearly five to one in favor of the lake.

"The Central Vermont railway and the Northern Transportation Company (steam line) constitute a through line from Chicago to Boston, the distance by the latter being 1,000 miles, and the distance by rail about 500 miles. The earnings are divided equally, being nearly three to one in favor of water. This comparison is the more valuable because the officers of the railway company own a controlling interest in the steam line, and the company, and hence may be supposed to divide according to the actual cost of service. Mr. Deifendorf, agent of the steamship company, testifies that this division of earnings is predicated upon the cost of transportation.

"The Chesapeake and Ohio railway operates with vessels on the Ohio river upon the basis of two to one in favor of the river.

"The gross earnings of the through line from Chicago to New Orleans via the Illinois Central railway to Cairo (365 miles), and thence by the Mississippi river to New Orleans (1,000 miles), so divided as to give three fifths to the railroad and two fifths to the river—making the charge of \$7 per ton from New Orleans to Chicago, 2.7 mills per ton per mile by the railroad, or five to one in favor of the Mississippi river against the railroad.

"From the Kanawha coal mines to Huntington, W. Va., the distance by rail is 67 miles, and the minimum charge for transporting coal is 75 cents per ton. From the same coal mines to Cincinnati, by the Ohio river, the distance is 275 miles, and the charge per ton for coal transportation is 50 cents—being at the rate of nearly two mills per ton per mile by the river and 11.2 mills per ton per mile by rail; nearly six to one in favor of the river.

"From Pittsburg to New Orleans via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—2,400 miles—coal is transported during good stages of water at the rate of two thirds of one mill per ton per mile. This is done in barges, and in very large quantities."

Now, let it be remembered that the James River and Kanawha canal will connect with these same rivers, and that the longest part of much of the transportation over the entire route will be river navigation. In our next we will continue the evidence on this point.

A. R. BLAKELY.
Charlottesville, March 27, 1878.

In the British House of Commons Thursday evening the Secretary of War said it was necessary to call out the first class of the army reserves, about 13,000 strong, and the militia reserves, numbering between 25,000 and 36,000. This would be followed by a proclamation calling out such of the reserves as might be required. He pointed out that the militia would not take place until it was necessary to send the regulars abroad.

Agents of the English Government have been examining the steamers of the Atlantic line in Liverpool with a view to their employment as troop-ships in case of an emergency. The Government troop-ships are also being altered to fit them for the transportation of horses, ambulances, and wagons by the enlargement of their hold-ways. Each troop-ship will be required to carry a complete battalion, with twelve wagons and sixty horses.

The United States Senate passed yesterday bills removing the disabilities of Henry C. Thomas, R. L. Page, and W. B. St. Clair, of Virginia.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. T. L. PARSONS, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MAIN-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—(between Pine and Laurel streets).—Preaching by Elder J. A. DEARBORN at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

THE SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. J. Z. TYLER at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—(Seventh street near Grace).—Rev. W. C. SCHAEFFER will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject at night, "Alms."

THE PARK-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. LEWIS B. BETTY at 11 A. M. and Rev. JOHN E. EDWARDS, D. D., pastor, at 4:45 P. M.

THE CENTURY CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the pastor. Subject of morning's discourse, "Strength in Joy"; at night, "Martha of Bethany."

THE TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—(corner Broad and Twelfth streets).—Regular services on SUNDAY. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. K. HAZEN and at 8 P. M. by Rev. PRESTON H. NASH. Young men's prayer meeting at 8 P. M.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. PRESTON G. NASH at 11 A. M.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.—(Clay street above First).—Services at 11 A. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—(corner Twelfth and Broad streets).—Rev. E. W. WARREN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. JETER, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock. At night Rev. HENRY McDONALD, D. D., will deliver a sermon before the Missionary Society at 7:45 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

RALPH BINGHAM.
THE CELEBRATED BOY ORATOR,
will give one of his pleasing entertainments at
CLAY-STREET METHODIST CHURCH
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, at 8 o'clock,
for the benefit of the Sunday-school library.
Admission: Adults, 25c.; Children, 10c.
mh 30-31

EXCURSION.
SPECIAL TRIP TO NORFOLK.
MONDAY, APRIL 1ST.
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICE.
SUPPER AND LODGING
AT
ATLANTIC OR RUELLE HOTELS.
ROUND-TIP TICKET
ELEGANT STEAMER ABRIEL,
ALL INCLUDED.
For \$2.00 each, and \$1.00 for children, and \$0.50 for lady and gentleman.
Tickets (not transferable) on sale at GARDNER and on board steamer ABRIEL, where further information can be obtained.
J. M. TAYLOR,
General Agent, Virginia Steamship Company,
mh 29-31

TOURNAMENT.
T O U R N A M E N T
There will be a TOURNAMENT at the VIRGINIA FAIR-GROUNDS, for the benefit of the Hearten Liver Hospital, on SATURDAY, APRIL 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be three prizes—first, saddle, second, bridle and martingale; third, pair of horses. The entrance to the grounds will be only 25 cents. For further information apply to the undersigned, at Hunterton court-house.
J. E. BROADBENT,
mh 29-31

FINANCIAL.
\$3,500 TO LEND ON RICHMOND CITY REAL ESTATE AT 8 per cent. per annum, for one year.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, 1113 Main street.
mh 30-31

PETERSBURG 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of CITY OF PETERSBURG 6 PER CENT. BONDS (COUPON or REGISTERED), interest payable semi-annually in JUNE and DECEMBER in the city of PETERSBURG, or at its agency in the city of NEW YORK.
PRINCIPAL payable July, 1911.
PRICE, 92 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The CITY OF PETERSBURG has always paid its bonds punctually, and we recommend the bonds as a SAFE INVESTMENT.
D. V. DAYTON & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
mh 29-31 1113 Main street.

MANCHESTER BONDS.
We offer for sale the balance of the Lane, about EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, of MANCHESTER EIGHT-PER-CENT. TAX-RECEIVABLE COUPON BONDS.
These bonds are issued by the City Council, under an act of the Legislature, "for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of the city and for paying the streets." The act limits the amount of the bonds to \$100,000, and their redemption at maturity. With this issue the bonded indebtedness of Manchester is \$256,700. A majority belonging to the city is worth more than the entire amount.
The bonds are in denominations to suit all classes. They are of the highest quality, and for the present at the very low price of 90 and accrued interest.
J. M. TAYLOR, Cashier Bank of Commerce.
mh 29-31

NEWSPAPERS, &c.
\$2.50 PER YEAR \$2.50
A DAILY PAPER.
THE EVENING TELEGRAM will be furnished to subscribers at \$2.50 per year, or \$1.00 when one or more copies are sent to one address.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 5 cents per line each insertion. MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY ADVERTISEMENTS by special contract.
The paper contains the latest news by mail and telegraph every day.
EVENING TELEGRAM,
mh 28-30 31 Richmond, Va.

PERSONAL.
A CARD.—Having purchased the WHIG BUILDING and removed our OFFICE and LAWYERS' to No. 102 George street, adjoining the City counting-room, we have greater facilities than ever for furnishing all orders for TYPE and PRINTING MATERIAL. We have the lowest market prices. Although some evil-disposed persons have circulated the report that we are interested in the building, we have not now, nor never had, any interest in any office in the city, and pronounce the report false in every particular.
H. L. FLOUZE & SON.
mh 28-31

CHINESE CURIOS, TEAS, &c.
A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE COLLECTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAIN, CHINA, LARGES, VASES, UMBRELLA STANDS, CHINA, TEA, TEA-TRAYS, &c.
Selling direct from the importer, we are enabled to purchase TEAS of the finest grades as pure as when they were first grown in China and Japan, and the consumer will get a pure article and save money by purchasing of us.
MILL & SAMUELS,
mh 25 823 Main street.

STENOGRAPHY.
SHORT-HAND.—The second and last class in SHORT-HAND will be formed at 7 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 29th, in the room over Ford's bookstore, No. 914 Main street. The official Stenographer of the Legislature of Virginia will give the instruction. Full course, \$10—in advance.
mh 29-31

DENTISTS.
JUD. E. WOOD, D. D. S., M. D.,
DENTAL OFFICE,
OVER MESSRS. MEADE & BAKER'S,
910 MAIN STREET.
L. M. COVARDIN, D. D. S., Assistant, 31-1-100

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT
LEVY BROTHERS'
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1878.
Below this you will find their advertisement, which reads fully:
BUNTINGS in all colors and qualities; PRINTED LINEN LAWNS—the best assortment ever offered; WHITE LINEN LAWNS, in all qualities; NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS; BLACK SILKS at 65c. worth 85c.; BLACK SILKS at 75c. worth \$1.10; COLORED SILKS at all prices; STRIPED SILKS from 60c. to \$1 per yard; PLAIN SILKS, very cheap; BLACK GRENADES in all qualities—some very fine for over-dresses; BLACK CASHMERE, all wool, at 60, 65, 70, 85c., \$1, and \$1.25 per yard; BLACK ALPACAS at 1.25, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50c., up to \$1 per yard; BLACK BRILLIANTS and MOHAIRS, as bright as silks, at 35, 40, 45, 50c., and up to \$1 per yard; ALEXIS SILK CREPES at 40, 50, and 60c. per yard; A large lot of REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS to be closed out cheap at mh 30 LEVY BROTHERS'.

CHINESE GRASS-CLOTHS in all colors and qualities, from the lowest prices up to the best quality; WHITE QUILTS at 50c., 75c., \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, and up to \$1.25; COLORED QUILTS very cheap, as we intend to close out once every one we have on hand; BLANKETS at prices that will pay you to carry them over until next winter; WHITE and COLORED FLANNELS very cheap; New styles CAMBRICS, CALICOES, and FANCY CLOTHS, in great variety;
CHEVOT SHIRTINGS in great variety;
BED-TICK from 8c. to 25c. per yard;
PILLOW-CASE LINEN, 14 yards wide, 50c. worth 75c.;
LADIES' SHIRT-BOSOMS at 15c. worth 50c., and mh 30 LEVY BROTHERS'.

GO TO LEVY BROTHERS' for your DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, and all the latest variety in this city and at the lowest prices. Now is the time for HARGAINS, and LEVY BROTHERS' is the place where you can get them.
mh 30

A NEW LOT OF HIGH-BACK COMBS, very low prices;
PICTURES for ornamenting vases, etc., scrap-books, &c.;
PAINT, ADHESIVE MIXTURE, and VARNISH, for decoration;
A large stock of NOTE-PAPERS in boxes at 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 50c., a box of 100 each, low regular prices;
Good NOTE-PAPER at 40c. per ream;
Heavy ENVELOPES at 40c. for a box of 250;
RULERS in great variety—large assortment of fine CREPE LINES;
LIVEN COLLARS and CUFFS;
PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS;
A 50-cent INDIAN-RED DRESSING-COMB for 10c. (mh 30) LEVY BROTHERS'.

NINETY CENTS WILL BUY A good SHIRT, made of genuine Wamsutter Cotton and pure Irish Linen—has not to be laundered, but wears well. As we are the manufacturers of these shirts we guarantee them in every respect.
mh 30 LEVY BROTHERS'.

LEVY BROTHERS OFFER TO-DAY a lot of CHECKED AND STRIPED MUSLIN APRONS at 25c. formerly sold at 75c.; CALICO APRONS at 12c. formerly sold at 25c.; STAMPED APRONS at 8c. worth 15c.; A lot of REMNANTS OF STRIPED and CHECKED MUSLINS, slightly soiled, to be sold at much below cost;
TUCKED MUSLINS for waists at 25c. per yard, worth 50c.;
TUCKED SKIRTING, 14 yards wide, with seven-fold, and very cheap, 80c. per yard, worth 1.25;
TIES with monograms worked in at 15c. worth 25c.;
CHECKED MUSLIN, wide plain, extra fine quality at 25c. per yard, and 15c. to 10c. It is just the article for wrappers and dressing-gowns;
A large stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS for ladies and gentlemen, at 25c. and 10c. worth 50c. and 25c. respectively. We will be sold for less than made in order to reduce our stock. Amongst this lot will be found some HAND-MADE FRENCH GARMENTS, sewed and embroidered with hand;
mh 30 LEVY BROTHERS'.

PURE SILK, IN BLACK GROS-GRAIN, at COHEN BROTHERS', at 75c.; PAUSAN'S EXTRA HEAVY at \$1.25 worth fully \$2; every quality or grade of the most superior materials at fully one third less than at any store in this city;
Also, every shade in COLORED, together with a large stock of FANCY SILKS;
COHEN BROTHERS' carry the largest stock of SILKS south of New York, and warrant prices against any house in that city. Samples may be compared.
They are also offering an extraordinary cheap line of MOURNING GOODS;
LUBIN'S 40-INCH-WIDE TAMBE at 60c., selling generally at 85c.; 55c. will buy the finest Imported, worth \$1.25;
40-INCH-WIDE BARATHEA at 60c., formerly sold at \$1;
MUELLER'S BLACK EXPRESS CLOTH at 50c.—quality generally sold at 75c.;
ALL-WOOL BLACK MOUSELINES at 25c., formerly sold at 40c.; at 42c. heretofore sold at 60c.;
LUBIN'S "MOURNING CASHMERE" at 70c.;
Price and \$1, heretofore sold at 90c., \$1, and \$1.50. These world-renowned goods are not offered for less than their standard value. CRAPE CLOTHS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BOMBAZINE, and other Mourning Goods, mh 28

LADIES' CLOTH SLIPPERS at 50c. a pair; LADIES' CLOTH GAITERS at \$1.50 a pair; LADIES' CLOTH FOXED GAITERS at \$1.75 a pair; CHURCH-HILL VARIETY STORE, mh 16 2502 Broad street.

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN COLLARS two for 25c.; GENTLEMEN'S WHITE LAWN TIES at 25c.; GENTLEMEN'S WHITE DRESSING-TIES, two in one for 90c.; CHURCH-HILL VARIETY STORE, mh 16 2502 Broad street.

99-CENT STORE.
RECEIVED AT THE 99-CENT STORE:
150 LARGE LAMPS, trimmed in 7-inch shades and Argand burners, complete, at 90c.;
A very handsome BRONZE-BASE LAMP, with chimney, at 50c.;
A full line and large assortment of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, in new styles, at 99 and 50c. These goods are well made and handsomely trimmed.
150 more of those NICKEL-LEVER CLOCKS at \$1.99—warranted perfect time-keepers or money refunded;
More of those large THREE-SHELF WALNUT BOWLS, at 99c.;
150 dozen GUILLOTS at 99c. a dozen;
100 dozen STAIN TUMBLERS at 50c. a dozen;
Some very handsome genuine MEERSCHAUM CIGAR-HOLDERS, in two in one for 90c.;
All sizes in our FINE LINEN-BOSOM-AND-CUFF SHIRT;
New style 4-PLY LINEN COLLAR at 99c. per half dozen;
New style 4-PLY CUFF, four pair for 90c.;
Catalogues sent free to any address from 505 Broad street.
mh 21 W. A. STEVENS.

TAXES.
CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 1113 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA., MARCH 27, 1878.
LICENSE-TAXES OF 1878
have been assessed and placed in THIS OFFICE for collection, and will be paid on or before the 1st of APRIL next.
THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
will hold sessions at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing and considering appeals from assessments.
mh 21-24 J. B. ROYSTER, Auditor.

POTATOES, &c.
LIME AND POTATOES.
Daily exporting per schooner Serdinian; 1,400 barrels RICHMOND LIME, 50 barrels EARLY ROSE MAIN POTATOES. For sale by 108 and 110 Virginia street, mh 21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS JUST RECEIVED FOR THIS WEEK AT THALIMMER BROTHERS', 601 BROAD STREET. Just opened, 6 cases of the choicest styles CALICOES at 65c. and 85c.; 4-4 CAMBRICS and PERCALES, pretty styles, at 35c. and 45c.; 7-8 COLORED-FIGURED CORDED TWEEDS at 1.00, 1.25, and 1.50; 150 pieces DRESS GOODS, all kinds, from 18c. to 60c. Give us a call on these goods. Also, THIMING SHIRTINGS and BUNTINGS to match shades of dress goods. A full and varied stock of BLACK GOODS—all kinds; WHITE GOODS, a large variety. Call and see us on them.

PAIDOLS and one of the largest and cheapest stocks in the city—at prices to suit all and everyone.
70 dozen new and pretty shades KID GLOVES, just received, at 60c., 75c., \$1, and \$1.25. Give us a call on Kid Gloves. We can show the handsomest stock in the city.
Ladies', misses', and children's WHITE and STIPED HOSIERY, all styles, very cheap. Also, LACE SCARVES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, NECK-RUFFINGS—a large variety at low prices. See them.

THALIMMER BROTHERS', No. 601 Broad street, will be pleased to see his many friends and customers. mh 30

YOUR PROMPT ATTENTION.
THOMAS R. PRICE & CO.
announce for the early spring trade: BLACK SILKS at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2; at prices lower than any house South. We ask an examination of our prices.
BOURETTE, MEXICAN, and HORTENSE GRENADES, in fullest assortment; BROCADE GRENADES—new; BLACK and COLORED BUNTINGS—all shades—from 25 to 75c.; Look at the BAYONNAISE CLOTH at \$1 and \$1.25—very late; Latest Parisian novelties in BOURETTES, FEATHERED, and NOVEL DESIGNS, and SILK and WOOL FABRICS;
LADIES' KIDS—two and three-button—at \$1; EMBROIDERED, SILK-CUT, and GANTS DE SUITE kids at popular prices;
LADIES' LINEN-THREAD, SILK, and BERTLIN GLOVES;
Most complete stock of TOWELS, DAMASKS, DOMESTICS, SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, at lowest cash prices;
SOLID-COLORED, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS, in beautiful assortment;
Look at our FURNITURE CORTONES, mh 29 T. R. PRICE & CO., 1101 Main street.

CLARET.
Twenty-five hogsheads of the above WINE, of my own importation, on hand and now ready for bottling. These wines are perfectly pure, not expensive, and very suitable for the coming hot season. For sale by the head or in